

Master Rigb'ys

54

# SPEECH

IN

Answer to the Lord FINCH, of  
that he delivered before the House of  
Commons, in behalf of himself.

With a

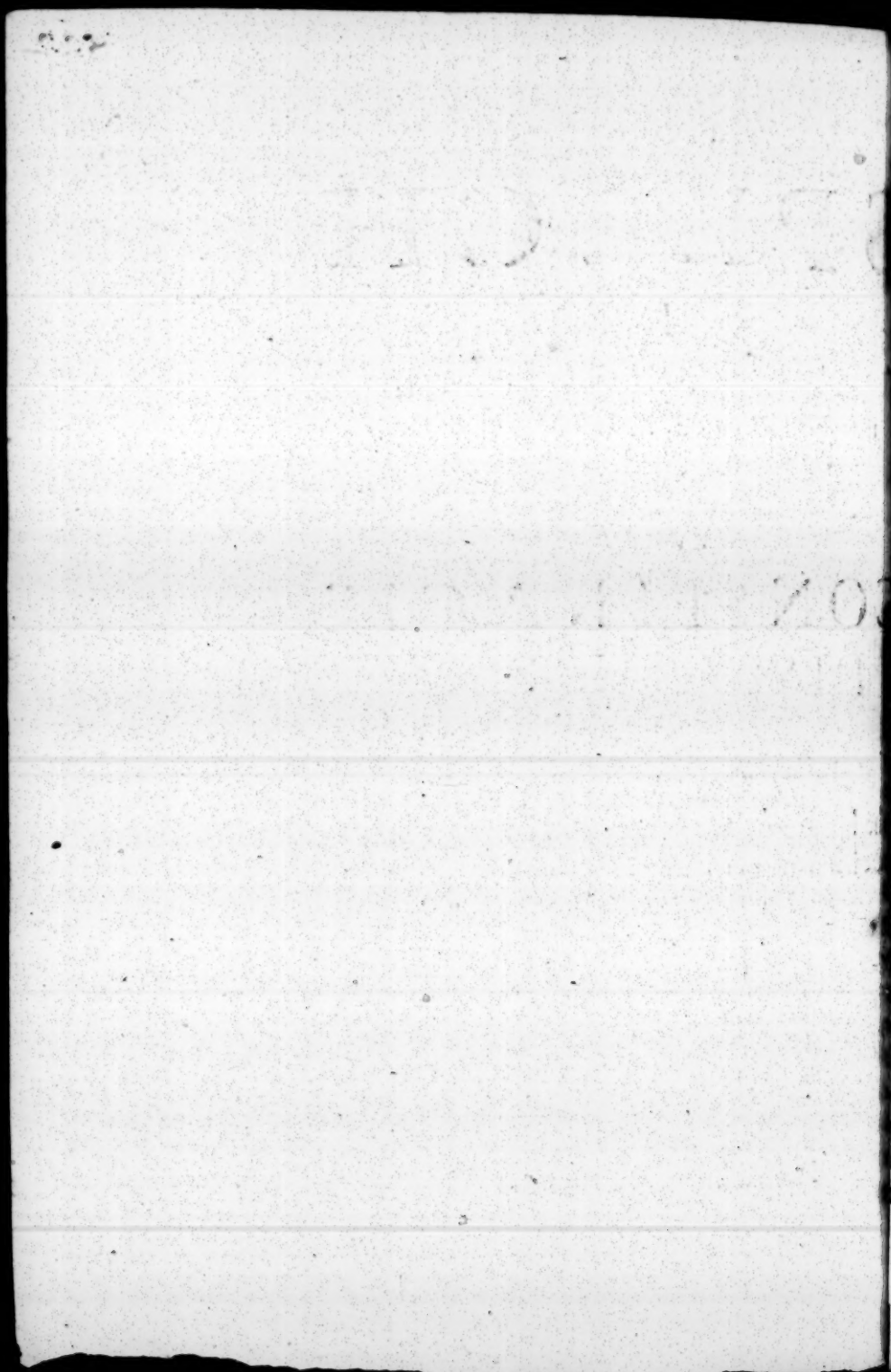
## CONSPIRACIE DISCOVERED:

O.R,

Report of a COMMITTEE  
House of Commons in Parliament, of  
Examination of divers of the *Conspirators*,  
and others in the late Treason, *June*  
the 17<sup>th</sup>. 1641.

*concerning the Tower.*  
*wherein the French are concerned in this Conspiracy.*  
*provoking the Army against the Parliament by*  
*false Reports.*

[Printed in the year, 1641.



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Master *RIGBIES* answer  
TO THE  
LORD KEEPERS  
SPEECH, in the House of  
COMMONS, 1640.

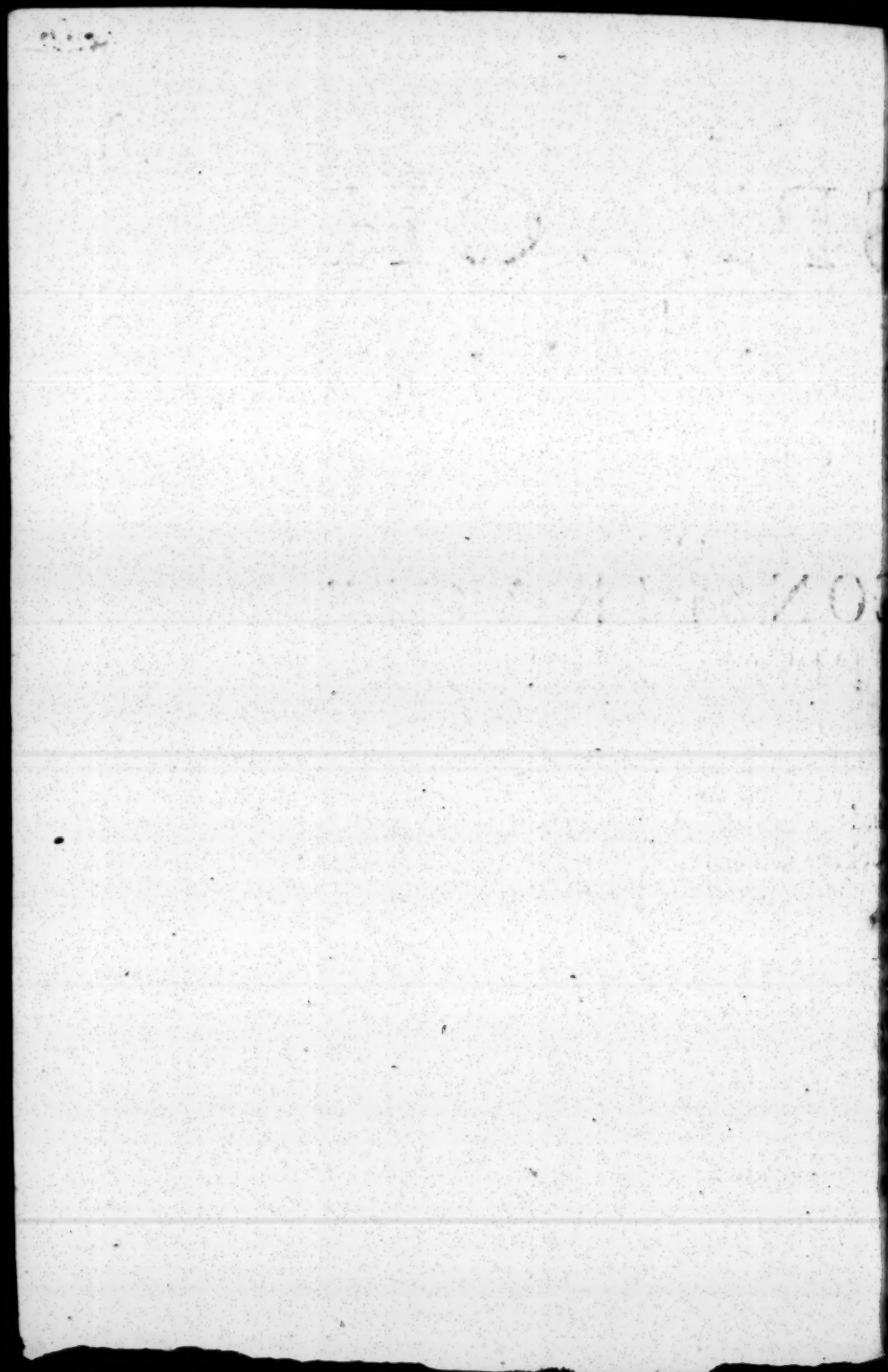
Mr Speaker.

Y Judgement prompts me to sit still, and to be silent, yet the duty I owe to my King, my Country, and my Conscience, moves me to stand up and speak.

Master Speaker, had not this Siren had so sweet a tongue, surely he could never have effected so much mischief to this Kingdome: you know Sir, *optimorum confectio pessima*, the best things putrified, become the worst; and as it is so in the naturall, so it is in the civill politick; and what's to be done then, Mr Speaker, all know, *Ense recidendum est*, the Sword (Justice) must strike, *ne pars sincera trahatur*: M. Speaker, tis not the voice, *non vox, sed votum*, not the tongue, but the heart and actions, that are to be inspected, for will not our Saviour Christ say it? *Shew me thy faith by thy works*, O man: Now Master Speaker, hath not this Kingdome seen, (seen say I) nay felt, and smarted under the cruelty of this mans injustice? so malici-

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SPRINCH

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ous, as to record it in every Court of *Westminst.* he had not been contented too with the inflaming us all, unlesse he entail it to all posterity. Why I beleeve words now? *Cum factum videam*: Should we be so weak men, that when we have been injured and abused, will be gained again with fair words and complements? Or like little children, that when we have been beaten and whipt, be pleased again with sweet meats? O no, there be some Birds that in the Summer of a Parliament, will sing sweetly, who in the Winter of Persecution, will, for their prey, ravenously fly at all, upon our goods, nay seize upon our persons, and hath it not been by this man, so by some in this Assembly.

Master Speaker, it hath been objected unto us, that in Judgement we should think of mercy, and be *mercifull*, as your heavenly Father is mercifull; Now God grant that we may be so, and that our hearts and judgements may be rightly rectified, to know truly what is mercy, I say, to know what is mercy, for there is the point, Master Speaker: I have heard of foolish pitie, foolish pitie, do we not all know the effects of it? and I have met with this Epithite to mercy, *cradelis misericordia*, and in some kind I think there may be a cruell mercie; I am sure that the Spirit of God sayes, *be ye not pitifull in Iudgement*; nay, it saith, *be not pitifull of the poore in Iudgement*: if not of the poore, then *a fortiori*, not of the rich, there's the Emphasis, we see, by the set and solemn appointments of our Courts of Justice, what provision the wisdom of our Ancestors hath made for the preservation, honour,



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and esteeme of Iustice; witnesse those frequent  
 terms, Sessions, and Assises, and in what pomp and  
 the Iudges in the circuits by the Sheriffs, knights,  
 Iustices, and all the Country are attended oft  
 times for the hanging of a poor thief, for the stealing  
 a hogge or a sheep, nay in some cases, for the stea-  
 ling of a penny, & iustly or *in terrorem*, and now shall  
 some of them be hanged, that have rob'd us of  
 our propriety, and shered at once all our sheep,  
 shall we have away, & would have made us all indeed  
 poor *Bellisarius*, to have begged for a half-penny,  
 when they would not have left us one penny as we  
 should have called our own.

Let us therefore, M. Speaker, not be so pitifull, as  
 we become remisse, not so pitifull in judgment  
 to have no judgment, but set the deplorable estate  
 of Great Brittain now before us, and consider how  
 our most gracious Sovereigne hath been abused, and  
 his Majesty and all his subiects injured by these  
 wicked instruments, for which my humble motion is,  
 that to these particulars we become not so mercifull,  
 in the generall (the whole Kingdome) we may  
 be merciflesse.

*Fiat Iustitia:*

**FINIS.**



# A CONSPIRACIE DISCOVERED:

OR,

The Report of the *Committee* to  
the House of COMMONS in PAR-  
LIAMENT, of the Examination of  
divers of the *Conspirators* and others  
in the late Treason, June the  
17<sup>th</sup>, 1641.

**M**R. FYNES made Report to the House of  
COMMONS of three Heads.

1. *Concerning the Tower.*
2. *Wherein the French are concerned in the con-  
spiracie.*
3. *Of provoking the Army against the Parliament  
by false Reports.*

Captaine *Billingsleyes* Examination was reported  
by Mr. *Hambden*, who sayes, he had no hand in the  
Conspiracie, onely that Sir *Iohn Suckling* invited him  
to the employment in the Army.

Also,

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So, one *Nuts Examination* reported, who depo-  
 at the Earle of *Straffords* escape was practi-

then the Lievtenant of the Towers *Examination*  
 reported, who sayes cleerly, that the Earle of  
 had endeavoured an escape, promising 20000 l.  
 carry his Son to his Daughter, and to have made  
 one of the greatest Marriages in the Kingdome.

Concerning the Army, Lieutenant Colonell *Bal-*  
*Examination* was reported by Sir *Philip Staple-*  
 which shews, that Captain *Chidley* had brought  
 into the Army many instructions.

and that Colonell *Goring* should be Lieutenant  
 all of the Army, and the Prince, and the Lord  
 Newcastle to meet them in *Nottinghamshire*, with  
 thousand Horse.

all which propositions came from Master *Henry*  
 and were dispersed by Serjeant Major *Wallis*  
 Captain *Chidley*.

erjeant Major *Wallis* upon his Examination, sayes,  
 the French would assist them, and the Clergie  
 at their own charge, send 1000 horse.

Colonell *Goring* upon his Examination, sayes, he  
 was bound up by an Oath of secrecy, and therefore  
 not answer to all the Interrogatories, which  
 he saith was given him by Mr. *Piercy* in his  
 chamber at White-Hall, in presence of Mr. *Wilmot*,  
 Colonell *Ashburnham*, Captaine *Pollard*, and others,  
 said, they had all of them taken this Oath,  
 that he was the last of the company that was to

Mistresse

Mistresse *Plumwell*, sayes that a French man, a  
 ver to the *Queen*, brought Armes to her house,  
 desired her to keep them, for that the house of *Com*  
*mons* had made an order, that no Papists should ha  
 Armes in their custody, and then fetched them b  
 again, about the time the Earle of *Straffords* elc  
 was practised.

There was also a report of a Letter from Mr. *Ier*  
 to Mr. *Mountague*, which was intercepted, where  
 he writ, that he hoped that the horse Leeches wo  
 be starved for want of food.

Also, of another Letter from Mr. *Mountague*  
 Master *Iermin*, which shewed, they expected  
 Lord of *Strafford* shortly with them.

Also, Mr. *Bland* upon his Examination, saith,  
 Mr. *Iermin* much endevaoured to get *Portsmouth*  
 his hands.

And that there was two Letters from one *Rob*  
 a Priest to the Bishop of *Chalcedon*, in recommen  
 tion of two *English Priests*.

FINIS.